

HIV Prevention Needs Among MSM in South Florida: HIV Behavioral Surveillance Findings (NHBS-MSM2)

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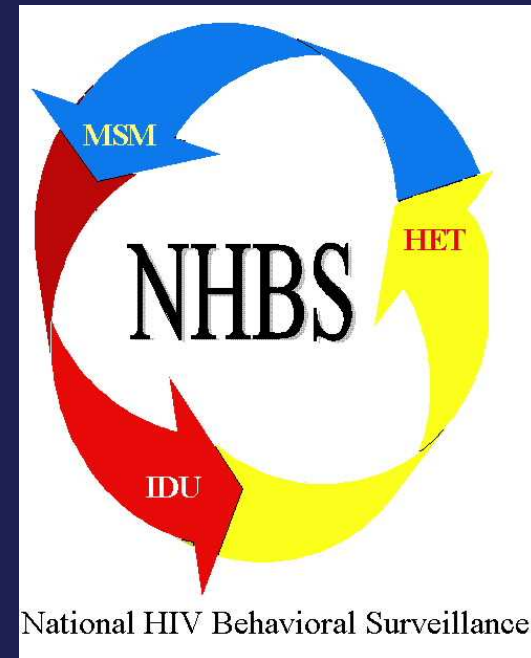
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National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS)

- NHBS is a repeated, cross-sectional study of high-risk populations in US MSAs
- Target population rotates each year
 - MSM
 - IDU
 - Heterosexuals
- First round (2004-2007) conducted in Miami-Dade and Broward counties
- Second round (2008-2010) in Miami only



NHBS Objectives

"Effective HIV prevention programs rely primarily on changing behavior; therefore, behavioral data are needed to inform these programs." [1]

- NHBS provides data on trends in
 - Risk behaviors
 - HIV testing behaviors
 - Use and impact of prevention services
 - HIV prevalence and incidence

[1] Lansky A, Abdul-Quader AS, Cribbin M, et al. Developing an HIV behavioral surveillance system for injecting drug users: the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System. *Public Health Reports* 2007; 122(suppl 1):48-55.

NHBS Sites, 2008



NHBS-MSM2 Study Activities

- Venue-based sampling
- Begin with formative study
- Data collection
 - Core questionnaire
 - Local questionnaire
 - Rapid HIV testing using OraQuick ADVANCE and confirmation by Western Blot
 - Recent infection will be assessed at a later date

NHBS-MSM2 Eligibility Criteria

- Eligible for study participation
 - 18 years of age or older
 - Resident of Miami-Dade County
 - Male (not transgender)
 - First-time participant
 - Able to complete interview in English or Spanish
- Data analysis
 - Only men reporting oral or anal sex with a male in the past 12 months included in final sample

Assessing Characteristics of population X In ONgoing surveillance

The logo for ACXion, featuring the letters 'A', 'C', 'X', 'I', 'O', 'N' in a stylized, metallic, 3D font. The 'X' is significantly larger and more prominent than the other letters. The background of the logo is a gradient of yellow, orange, and red, with a blue gradient at the bottom.

ACXion

Interviewing Van



NHBS-MSM Findings

NHBS-MSM2

Data collected through venue-based sampling

June 2008 – November 2008

Miami sample, N = 527 MSM with HIV testing data

NHBS-MSM1

Data collected through venue-based sampling

January 2004 – April 2005

Miami sample, N = 842 MSM

258 MSM with HIV testing data

Data are preliminary

Implications

As we review study findings, ask yourself,

“What do these findings mean for us?”

- How can we improve our programs?
- Are new strategies needed?
- What initiatives are working well?
- What can you do with this information??

Venues Sampled

	MSM2 Participants Recruited (N=527) (%)	MSM2 Venues Sampled (N)	MSM1 Venues Sampled (N)
Dance Clubs	25%	5	7
Sex Establishments	23%	7	2
Street Locations	18%	6	9
Bars	15%	6	10
Cafés/Restaurants	7%	2	1
Social Organizations	4%	1	1
Parks	3%	3	4
Fitness Centers	1%	1	4
Other	3%	2	1
Retail Stores	--	0	7

Demographics

- 70% Hispanic (52% in MSM1)
- 18% black (14% in MSM1)
- 10% white (28% in MSM1)
- 3% other (5% in MSM1)
- Mean age is 35 years (34 in MSM1)

Who are these guys?

- 64% self-identify as gay (76% in MSM1)
- 32% self-identify as bisexual (21% in MSM1)
- 3% self-identify as heterosexual (3% in MSM1)
- 59% born outside the US (56% in MSM1)

How do they live?

- 58% had no health insurance (2% in MSM1)
- 52% reported annual income under \$20 K
- 22% were unemployed
- 37% were depressed (30% in MSM1)
- 16% were incarcerated in past 12 months (11% in MSM1)
- 13% were homeless in past 12 months (5% in MSM1)
- 85% have high school education (91% in MSM1)

HIV Seroprevalence and Unrecognized Infection, 2008, 2005

- **1 in 4 (25%) tested HIV+**
 - **Nearly half (45%) were unaware of their HIV infection**
- **1 in 5 (21%) tested HIV+ in MSM 1**
 - **Nearly half (45%) were unaware of their HIV infection**
 - **15% were recent infections**

HIV Seroprevalence and Unrecognized Infection, by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity (N=527)	HIV+ No. (%)	Of HIV+
		Unaware of Infection No. (%)
White (N=52)	15 (29%)	2 (13%)
Black (N=94)	25 (27%)	18 (72%)
Hispanic (N=368)	87 (24%)	38 (44%)
Total ¹ (N=527)	133 (25%)	60 (45%)
¹ Total includes those of other or multiple race/ethnicity		

Groups with High Rates of Undiagnosed HIV Infection

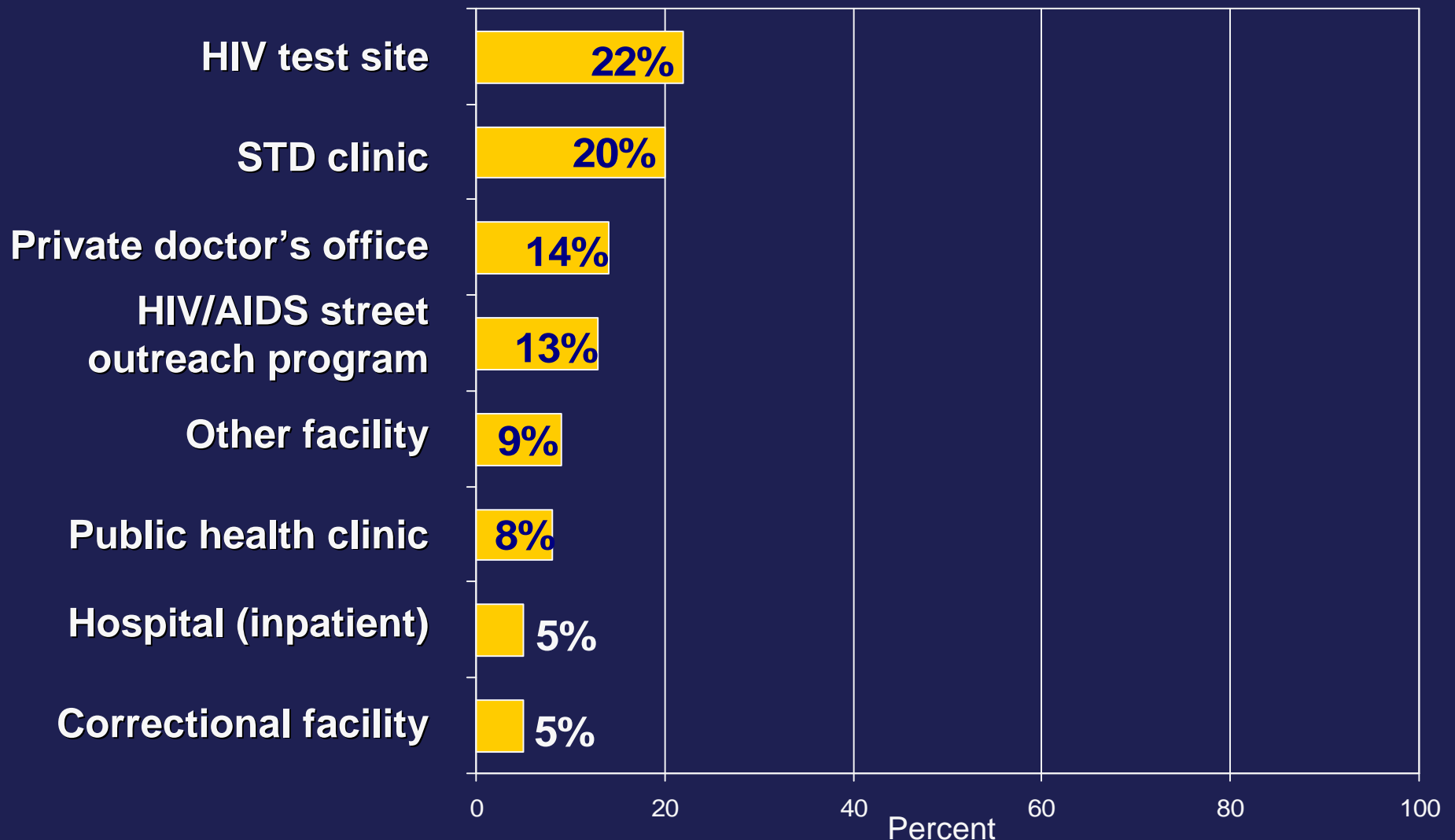
- **Recently homeless**
 - 83% of HIV+ undiagnosed (16% HIV+)
- **Bisexual identified**
 - 82% of HIV+ undiagnosed (16% HIV+)
- **Recently incarcerated**
 - 73% of HIV+ undiagnosed (17% HIV+)
- **Younger ages (18–29)**
 - 67% of HIV+ undiagnosed (7% HIV+)

HIV Testing

- 91% tested for HIV in their lifetime
- 56% tested for HIV in the past 12 months*
- 70% tested for HIV in past 12 months in MSM1*

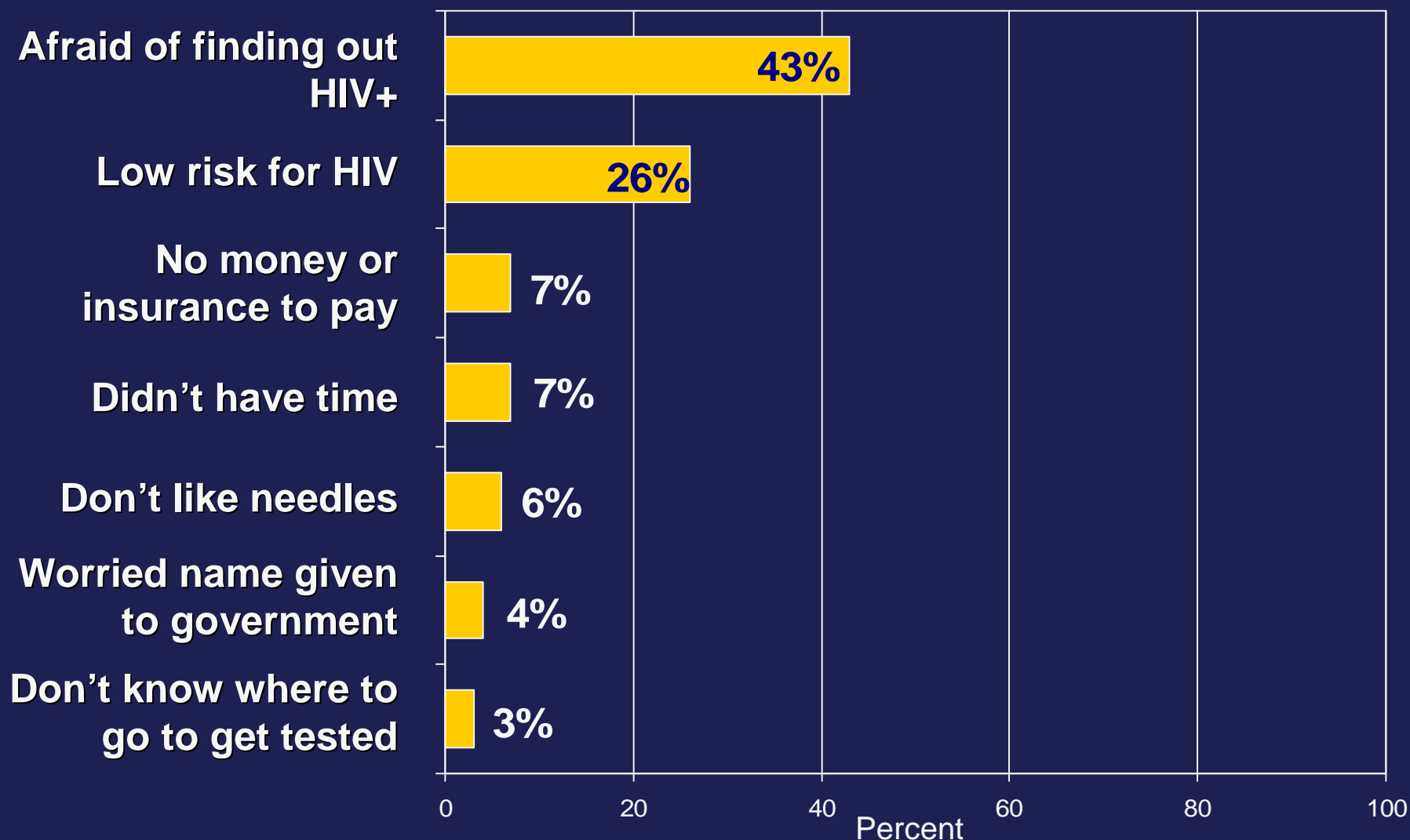
*Excludes those who tested positive over 12 months ago (N=462)

Facility Administering Most Recent HIV Test in Past 12 Months, N=409



Other facilities reported by less than 4%: drug treatment program, community health center, at home, emergency room

Main Reason for Not Testing for HIV in Past 12 Months, N=175



Other reasons reported by less than 2%: worried about losing job, insurance, or house; worried someone would find out result; no transportation to a testing site

Sex in the Past 12 Months

- 60% had unprotected anal sex with a male partner at least once
- 79% had more than 1 male sex partner
(82% in MSM 1)
- 22% had more than 10 male sex partners
(28% in MSM 1)
- 29% had sex with both men and women
(23% in MSM 1)

Sexual Risk with Main Partners

- Over half (55%) reported having a main male partner*
- Of those reporting sex with a main partner at last sex act (N=188), 1/4 (23%) did not know the partner's HIV status
- Of those with a main partner (N=290), 2/3 (69%) had unprotected anal sex with a main partner in the past 12 months

*A main partner is defined as a sex partner to whom one feels committed to above anyone else (e.g., boyfriend, life partner)

Sexual Risk with Non-Main Partners

- 3/4 (72%) reported having a non-main male partner*
- Of those reporting sex with a non-main partner at last sex act (N=337), 3/4 (72%) did not know the partner's HIV status
- Of those with a non-main partner (N=377), half (50%) had unprotected anal sex with a non-main partner in the past 12 months

*A non-main partner is defined as either a casual sex partner to whom one does not feel committed or know very well or an exchange sex partner with whom one exchanges sex for things like money or drugs

Sexual Risk with Potentially Serodiscordant Male Partners - Last Sex Act

- Of those who self-reported as HIV+ (N=73), 1 in 5 (19%) reported having unprotected anal sex with a partner of HIV- or unknown status
- Of those who self-reported as HIV- (N=454),
 - Only 1% reported having unprotected anal sex with an HIV+ partner
 - 1 in 6 (17%) reported unprotected anal sex with a partner of unknown HIV status

Men Who Have Sex with Men and Women

Less likely to... **Be HIV+**

29% of MSM vs. 15% of MSMW

More likely to... **Have undiagnosed HIV infection**

39% of HIV+ MSM vs. 74% of HIV+ MSMW

Be incarcerated

9% of MSM vs. 34% of MSMW

Have fewer male sex partners

26% of MSM have more than 10 partners vs. 11% of MSMW

Be black

13% of MSM vs. 30% MSMW

Men Who Have Sex with Men and Women

<u>More likely to...</u>	Be born in the US 32% of MSM vs. 49% of MSMW
	Be depressed 32% of MSM vs. 50% of MSMW
	Exchange sex for money/drugs 4% of MSM vs. 18% MSMW
	Use cocaine in past 12 months 20% of MSM vs. 40% of MSMW
	Be recruited from street locations 9% of MSM vs. 41% of MSMW

Drug Use in Past 12 Months

- Alcohol use
 - 49% report heavy alcohol use*
- Non-injection drug use
 - 31% report marijuana use
 - 25% report cocaine use
 - 10% report crack cocaine use
 - 20% report use of poppers (amyl nitrate)
 - 8% report downers
 - 7% report crystal methamphetamine use
- Injection drug use
 - 1.5% report injecting in the past 12 months (4.5% in lifetime)

*Heavy alcohol use is defined as having five or more drinks in one sitting

Receipt of Prevention Services in the Past 12 Months

- 58% received free condoms (84% in MSM1)
 - Most often received from HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organizations
- 15% participated in an individual-level or group-level intervention (18% in MSM1)
 - 13% in an individual-level intervention
 - 5% in a group-level intervention

*An individual-level intervention is defined as a one-on-one conversation with an outreach worker, counselor, or prevention program worker about preventing HIV (excluding HIV pre- and post-test counseling sessions)

**A group-level intervention is defined as an organized session involving a small group of people to discuss ways to prevent HIV

Internet Use

- 69% reported using the Internet in the past 12 months (68% in MSM1)
- Internet users (N=361) received the following list and were asked to indicate which activities they used to find sex partners:
 - 33% Gay/bi oriented chat rooms (32% in MSM1)
 - 29% Instant messaging (24% in MSM1)
 - 30% Gay/bi personal or sex ads (22% in MSM1)
 - 26% Gay/bi Internet groups or clubs (22% in MSM1)

Limitations

- Data are preliminary
- Data are predominantly self-reported and subject to recall bias
- Data are cross sectional and time order cannot be established
- Findings can only be generalized to the population meeting eligibility criteria who attended venues on the sampling frame

Lots of issues to consider....

- High rates of HIV and other STDs among gay, bisexual and other MSM
- Racial/ethnic disparities
- Difficulties maintaining consistent condom use
- Homophobia, stigma, racism
- Complacency about HIV risk
- Difficulties disclosing HIV+ status to partners
- Drug/alcohol use – use of stimulants
- Mental health issues
- Socioeconomic factors/incarceration

No easy solutions...

- HIV testing and linkage to care
- Media campaigns
- Outreach
- Community mobilization
- Community-level interventions
- Structural interventions
- Individual- and group-level interventions
- New technologies (e.g., online communication, text messages)
- PrEP
- Drug treatment

NHBS Website

- Visit www.PreventHIVFlorida.org
 - Scroll down to NHBS link
- Site has links to publications, presentations, and fact sheets on findings
 - Local and national
 - Categorized by population (MSM, IDU, HET)
 - Special reports (e.g., “Out in the Open”)

Credits

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